

the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 dozen packages of Marisco Menthol Inhaler at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about July 2, 1934, by the John M. Maris Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the product consisted of menthol in a device adapted for use as an inhaler.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the display carton, were false and fraudulent: "Relieves * * * Catarrh * * * Hay Fever * * * Asthma."

On September 12, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23284. Misbranding of Bulgarian Marvel Herb Tea Compound. U. S. v. 72 Packages of Bulgarian Marvel Herb Tea Compound. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33240. Sample no. 64748-A.)

This case involved a product labeled to convey the impression that it consisted entirely of herbs and that it was a Bulgarian product. Analysis showed that one of the active ingredients was Epsom salt and that it was not of Bulgarian origin. The labels also contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On August 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 packages of Bulgarian Marvel Herb Tea Compound at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about June 6, 1934, by the Marvel Products Co., from Pittsburgh, Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of Epsom salt (10.3 percent), senna leaves, uva ursi leaves, sassafras bark, licorice root, dog grass, elder flowers, lavender flowers, fennel seed, and anise seed.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling were false and misleading: (Carton) "Bulgarian Style Marvel Herb Tea Compound, * * * Bulgarian Style Herb Tea * * * Prepared from * * * Herbs"; (circular) "Bulgarian Style Marvel Herb Tea Compound * * * Bulgarian Herb Tea, * * * This Formula is based Entirely upon Natural Herbs, Flowers, Leaves, Berries, Seeds, Roots and Barks." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements in the labeling, were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, and were false and fraudulent: (Display carton) "Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys * * * Improves the Blood."

On September 26, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23285. Misbranding of Grove's Emulsified Nose Drops. U. S. v. 70 Dozen Packages of Grove's Emulsified Nose Drops. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33243. Sample nos. 72310-A, 20-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative, therapeutic, antiseptic, and germicidal claims.

On August 20, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 70 dozen packages of Grove's Emulsified Nose Drops at Grand Junction, Colo., consigned by E. W. Grove and the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, in part on or about January 5, 1934, and in part on or about January 8, 1934, from St. Louis, Mo., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of ephedrine hydrochloride, menthol, a chlorine compound, mineral oil, and water. Bacteriological examination showed that it was not germicidal nor antiseptic.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the circular were false and misleading: "Grove's Emulsified Nose Drops are genuinely germicidal. They contain a germicide fully 120 times as strong as